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est bedrock formation of the region. It is believed to be a greatly metamorphosed series of "argillaceous and sandy shales, argillaceous sandstones, and arkoses which represent a thickness of several thousand feet." The associated igneous rocks are, in the order of decreasing age, basic sheets and flows, granitic intrusives (batholiths with radiating dikes of granite and pegmatite), basic intrusives, and granite and pegmatite intrusives, a basic dike. The Manhattan schist apparently overlies the Inwood limestone conformably. The Inwood-Manhattan series is thought by Merrill, Dana, Mather, and others to be equivalent to the Cambro-Ordovician Poughquag-Wappinger-Hudson River series; it is believed by Berkey to be pre-Cambrian.

V. O. T.

The Constitution of the Natural Silicates. By F. W. CLARKE.
U.S. Geol. Surv. Bull. No. 588. Pp. 128.

In the opening chapter the author outlines some of the bases upon which structural formulae may lie, but in the remainder of the bulletin the structures are worked out by simply matching valences in such a way as to agree with the empirical formulae. Until our methods of synthesis are better worked out, and the decomposition of silicates is better understood, it is difficult to justify the speculative structures advanced, as they do not rest on a foundation of experimental study, but rather on the more mathematical concept of valence and chemical combination.

A. D. B.

Our Mineral Reserves. By G. O. SMITH. U.S. Geol. Surv. Bull.
No. 599. Pp. 48.

In response to a demand for information as to sources of various mineral products the director of the Geological Survey has prepared this bulletin, which deals with the general situation, and briefly summarizes the condition of the industries producing some twenty-odd products.

A. D. B.

The Darwin Silver-Lead Mining District, California. By ADOLPH KNOPE. U.S. Geol. Surv. Bull. No. 580-A, pp. 1-18. Figs. 3.

Some of the ore bodies in this region are of contact metamorphic origin, and some are transitional; but most are fissure veins. For the most part, the ore bodies are found in the "lime-silicate" rocks which are metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. The deposits are of interest in that they show the transition between contact metamorphic deposits and fissure veins.

A. D. B.